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Deutsches Aussprachewörterbuch. Heft 1, A—biogenetisch. Von WILHELM VIËTOR. Leipzig: O. R. Reisland, 1908. Pp. 48. M.1.20.

This is the first "Lieferung" of Viëtor's long expected dictionary of German pronunciation. It will appear in eight Lieferungen and consist of altogether about four hundred pages. Each Lieferung costs 1.20 Marks. The entire vocabulary of the German tongue is to be recorded in this dictionary, and transcribed with the phonetic signs of the "Association Phonétique Internationale." The Bühnenaussprache is used. Every foreign-born teacher of German will undoubtedly be glad to own a book which gives him the exact pronunciation of all German words. Viëtor's reputation as a phonetician is a guaranty for the most minute accuracy of the recorded pronunciations.

Dictionary of the English and German Languages. 41st ed., entirely rewritten and greatly enlarged. By WILLIAM JAMES. German-English and English-German in one vol. New York: Macmillan, 1908. \$1.50.

The fact that James's *Dictionary* has reached its forty-first edition shows the great usefulness of the book. It is perfectly reliable and can be recommended to every student of German, unhesitatingly. The essential change characterizing the present edition, as compared with the former ones, is the inclusion of every important synonym in the German part, as well as in the English one. For every German word the accent is given. The price of \$1.50 is extremely reasonable for a volume of more than one thousand pages. Printing, paper, and binding are excellent.

A. C. VON NOÉ

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Lehrerschaft und Schulhygiene in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. By KARL ROLLER. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1907. Pp. 35. Mo. 80.

This pamphlet, which is an offprint from *Gesunde Jugend* (6th year), opens with evidence to show that physicians have been more active than schoolmen in the development of the modern science of school hygiene, and that, indeed, many present-day schools evince a woeful lack of application of established hygienic principles.

Notwithstanding this fact, a survey of the history of education shows that educators of former days not infrequently did give serious consideration, both in theory and practice, to the problem of health in education. Thus, for instance, the Spartans and the Athenians, and to a less extent, the Romans (as illustrated in the texts of Athenaios and Quintilian), made capital of physical training, bodily inurement, and athletic games. During the Middle Ages, the principles of hygiene received, it is true, but scant recognition, but, beginning with the sixteenth century, contributions worthy of note were made by Luther, Melancthon, the Jesuits, Montaigne, Ratichs, Comenius, Locke, Basedow, the Philanthropists (Guts Muths), and even by Pestalozzi, Herbart, and Froebel.

The beginnings of the modern movement, i. e. of the systematic study of the hygiene of education as a science, Roller attributes in part to the half-forgotten *System einer vollständigen medicinischen Polizei* of the Vienna phy-

sician Johann Peter Frank (1745-1821), but more particularly to the stir that greeted the appearance in 1836 of Lorinser's *Zum Schutz der Gesundheit in den Schulen*. This essay he regards as the precursor of the prolific contributions of later physicians like Cohn, Eulenberg, Griesbach, Kraepelin, Schmid-Monnard, and of schoolmen like Hermann Schiller, Burgerstein, Janke, Hans Sack, Kemsies, and others, whose publications he lists in some detail. The more important German periodicals dealing with school hygiene are also cited to show, in conjunction with the book bibliography just mentioned, that acquaintance with this field of activity is indispensable to the well-informed teacher.

In a final section, the author discusses the hygienic activity of the teacher with respect to (a) the hygiene of building-construction, (b) the hygiene of instruction, (c) the hygiene of the child at school, and (d) the hygiene of the child at home (in co-operation with parents). In this discussion attention is paid to the intelligent use of devices for the illumination, sanitation, and ventilation of the building, to the hygiene of methods of instruction, the recognition of physical defects and of mental disease, to the use of precautions against over-pressure, the arrangement of the daily programme, the optimal adjustment of rest-pauses, to the need of supervision of bodily posture, of co-operation with the school physician in the recognition of school diseases, and of exclusion of infectious cases, and to the instruction of pupils in the fundamentals of personal hygiene, with special reference to the care of the teeth. The author believes that parents' meetings, when properly conducted, afford a peculiarly valuable means for securing the co-operation of parents in the furtherance of the teacher's efforts for the welfare of his pupils. He very rightly contends that, to secure the best results in the public schools, a systematic, intensive course in school hygiene, conducted by a competent instructor, must form an essential part of the professional preparation of teachers in normal schools and universities.

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Elementary Algebra. By FREDERICK H. SOMERVILLE. New York: American Book Co., 1908. Pp. 407.

This book contains the usual college-entrance material. Principles are clearly presented and an abundance of exercises, oral and written, is furnished.

The author says that the problems are new, but one recognizes in them the same old friends in slightly different garb. A and B paint a house in one problem instead of persistently building walls, and automobiles take part in the pursuit races, formerly run by hare and greyhound. We quote one of the up-to-date problems: "In a certain baseball game a total of thirteen runs was made by both teams. If the winning team had made two more runs, and the losing team three less, the quotient obtained by dividing the winning runs by the losing runs would have been five. How many runs did each team make?" It may be doubted whether there is any advantage in giving a concrete appearance to such problems by attaching miscellaneous labels to the numbers given.

A few pages of formulas drawn from physics are included and problems